

§ 8.2

§ 8.2 Designation of officials having seizure authority.

The Director, Associate Director, Assistants to the Director, Assistant Directors, inspectors, and Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are authorized to seize such property as may be subject to seizure pursuant to statutes identified in § 8.1.

§ 8.3 Designation of the investigative bureau having administrative forfeiture authority; claims for awards, offers in compromise and matters relating to bonds.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is, in accordance with the statutes identified in § 8.1, authorized and designated as the investigative bureau to perform various duties with respect to forfeiture which are comparable to the duties performed by collectors of customs or other persons with respect to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, merchandise, and baggage under the customs' laws. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or his designee is designated as the officer authorized to take final action under these statutes on claims for award of compensation to informers, offers in compromise, and matters relating to bonds or other security.

§ 8.4 Custody of seized property, inventory and receipt.

All property seized pursuant to the statutes identified in § 8.1 shall be turned over to the U.S. Marshals Service when not held as evidence or to be placed into official use following forfeiture. An inventory shall be prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the seized property and a receipt given for it to the person from whom it was seized at the time of seizure or as soon thereafter as practical.

§ 8.5 Appraisalment of property subject to forfeiture.

Seized property shall be appraised. The appraisalment shall be the function of the Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation or his designee having custody of the property. The value of an article seized shall be the price at which it or a similar article is fairly offered for sale at the time and place of appraisalment.

28 CFR Ch. I (7-1-03 Edition)

§ 8.6 Quick-release authority.

Where the forfeiture proceedings are administrative, the Special Agent in Charge, prior to forfeiture, is authorized to release property seized for forfeiture. The property can be quick-released when the Special Agent in Charge deems that there is an innocent owner having an immediate right to possession of the property or when the release would be in the best interest of justice and the Government.

§ 8.7 Judicial forfeiture.

If the appraised value exceeds the monetary amount set forth in title 19, United States Code, section 1607, or a claim and satisfactory bond have been received either for property appraised at that amount or less, or for seized merchandise which is any monetary instrument within the meaning of section 5312(a)(3) of title 31 of the United States Code, the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI field office that seized the property shall transmit the claim and bond to the U.S. Attorney for the judicial district in which the seizure was made for the purpose of instituting judicial forfeiture proceedings. Also transmitted with the claim and bond will be a description of the property and a complete statement of the facts and circumstances leading to the seizure of the property.

[Order No. 1476-91, 56 FR 8685, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 8.8 Advertisement and declaration of forfeiture.

(a) The notice required by customs laws, section 607, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1607), of seizure and intention to forfeit and sell or otherwise dispose of property seized pursuant to the statutes identified in § 8.1, shall describe the property seized, state the date seized, cause, and place of seizure; and state that any person desiring to claim the property must file with the Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) within 20 days from the date of the first publication of the notice a claim to such property and a bond.

(b) The bond amount shall be \$5,000 or ten percent of the value of the claimed property whichever is lower, but not less than \$250. The bond posted

Department of Justice

§ 8.10

to cover costs may be in cash, certified check, or satisfactory sureties. When the claim and bond are received by the Special Agent in Charge, he shall, after finding the documents in proper form and the sureties satisfactory, transmit the documents, together with a description of the property and a complete statement of the facts and circumstances surrounding the seizure, to the U.S. Attorney for the judicial district in which the seizure was made for purpose of proceeding to forfeiture of the property in a manner prescribed by law. If the documents are not in satisfactory condition when first received, a reasonable time for correction may be allowed. If correction is not made within a reasonable time, the documents may be treated as nugatory, and the administrative forfeiture shall proceed as though they had not been tendered. The filing of the claim and the posting of the bond does not entitle the claimant to possession of the property, however, it does stop the administrative forfeiture proceeding.

(c) The notice for administrative forfeiture proceedings shall be published once each week for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the judicial district in which the property was seized. If a claim is not made within the time period, the FBI Property Management Officer shall declare the property forfeited.

[Order No. 1128-86, 51 FR 8818, Mar. 14, 1986, as amended by Order No. 1197-87, 52 FR 24448, July 1, 1987; Order No. 1476-91, 56 FR 8687, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 8.9 Disposition of forfeited property.

(a) If the laws of a state in which an article of forfeited property is located prohibit the sale of such property or if the U.S. Marshals Service is of the opinion that it would be more advantageous to sell the forfeited property in another district, the property may be moved to and sold in such other district as the U.S. Marshals Service may direct.

(b) If, after the administrative forfeiture of property is completed, it appears that the proceeds of sale will not be sufficient to pay the costs of sale or the proceeds will be insignificant in relation to the expenses involved in the

forfeiture, the U.S. Marshals Service may order the destruction of the property. Similarly, property forfeited under a decree of a court may be destroyed in accordance with section 611, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1611). Also, if the sale or use of any article is prohibited under any law of the United States or the state where it is stored, the U.S. Marshals Service may order it destroyed or cause alteration of the property into an article that is not prohibited.

(c) If arms and munitions are forfeited pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 401(c), the Secretary of Defense should be contacted to determine if he desires this property.

§ 8.10 Remission or mitigation of forfeiture.

(a) Any person claiming a legal or equitable interest in any property which has been forfeited pursuant to statutes identified in § 8.1, may file, in accordance with the provisions of 28 CFR part 9, a petition for remission or mitigation of the forfeiture or a petition for restoration of the proceeds of sale or for value of the property placed in official use. If the forfeiture proceedings are administrative, the petition shall be addressed to the Director of the FBI and shall be filed in triplicate with the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI field office that seized the property. It must be executed and sworn to by the person alleging interest in the property. If the forfeiture proceedings are judicial, the petition shall be addressed to the Attorney General of the United States and filed in triplicate with the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI field office that seized the property. The petition for a judicial forfeiture shall be sworn to by the petitioner, or by his or her counsel upon information and belief.

(b) The petition shall include the following:

(1) A complete description of the property, including model and serial numbers, if any, and the date and place of seizure;

(2) The petitioner's interest in the property, which shall be supported by bills of sale, contracts, mortgages, or other satisfactory documentary evidence; and,